

Moro Province Governor

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLONEL
RALPH W. HOYT, 25TH UNITED
STATES INFANTRY, GOVERNOR OF
THE MORO PROVINCE, FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

ZAMBOANGA
THE MINDANAO HERALD PUB. CO.

1909

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE
MORO PROVINCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, MORO PROVINCE,

Zamboanga, August 23, 1909.

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Sir: In compliance with the Organic Act of the Moro Province, it becomes my duty at this time to make the annual report for 1909, on the conditions of the Province, recommending therein such measures as may seem best, for the consideration of the Governor-General or the Commission.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

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The affairs of the Province have remained practically unchanged during the year, with no marked evidence of material improvement. Nor can any real progress be expected until a settled policy is determined upon for the future government of the Philippine Islands. We are drifting along with no well-defined purpose, waiting for a change. The insecurity to property caused by this unsettled state of affairs is a positive deterrent to settlers of the right type occupying the uninhabited places or for capital to invest in the manufacture of the rich products of the country. The constant agitation for independence, promoted by the Assembly of the northern islands and advertised in the Filipino press, soon reaches the malcontents of the southern group; meetings result, societies are formed, petitions presented, and independence of the Filipinos advocated. The unreasonableness of this attitude is manifest when it is known that in this province there is about one Filipino to ten Moros. The Filipino would be annihilated were the army to be withdrawn. The Moros have no conception of representative government or the meaning of independence, having no word in their dialect to give it expression. We have not yet built up a state nor reached the mass of the people in any general uplifting movement. The little red school house has been started, but instruction languishes for want of a trained corps of teachers or the desire of the natives to profit by or appreciate the advantages of an education. The mailed fist is the first law of the land—peace would be impossible without the actual presence of troops—for this country is neither ready nor has it ever known any other form of government. The civil-military government—in which the Governor controls the armed forces—is indispensable now and will be for generations to come. A purely civil government is quite impossible and at the present time would carry with it untold misery and suffering, for outside the provincial officials, employees, and the Army, there are not

enough qualified inhabitants to form any kind of government, or who have the remotest idea of our form of representative government or institutions. Just now there are no extensive operations of the troops in the Province, but during the whole year there has been a constant demand for military assistance from every district.

Of the five districts into which the province is divided, the District of Cotabato, with the exception of the Buldun plateau, has been free from disturbances originating among the natives or calling for any extensive military operations.

The District of Davao had an epidemic of cholera which ran its course, causing many deaths. The supply of labor for hemp plantations has caused no little anxiety, not only to the planters, but to the district and provincial authorities. A solution of this situation is now being sought by transporting, at the expense of the province, such laborers from the northern islands as the planters may be able to secure. The mutiny of twenty-three members of the Constabulary company stationed at Davao caused considerable trouble, but future protection is assured by the establishment of a company of regular troops at that place.

The District of Lanao has been continually disturbed during the year by roving bands of outlaws who are protected in a measure by alleged friendly Moros. The troops and constabulary have been unable to capture them owing to the difficult character of the country in which operations are conducted. The neutral attitude of the Moros, the absolute inability of separating the good from the bad, or of recognizing an outlaw when seen, add to the difficulties which confront the troops in the settlement of this problem. Attention is invited to the annual report of last year by General Bliss on this subject.

The District of Sulu was not free from active outlaws and pirates for the entire year. The troops were constantly called upon to pursue them from one place to another, until July 4th, 1909, when the noted Jikiri band was finally broken up. That this result was accomplished was largely due to the successful efforts of General Bliss in securing the return of the small gunboats of the Navy for the purpose of patrolling the waters of the Sulu Archipelago, thus confining the outlaws to the land. After a conference between General Duvall, Commanding Philippines Division, and the headmen of the Sulu District, in May last, numerous expeditions by sea and land were organized with friendly Moros as guides and scouts, which made it possible for our forces to pursue and identify Jikiri and members of his band. Expressions of relief came from all parts of the province, when it became known that Jikiri's band had been exterminated, an indication of the terrorized condition of the community due to the numerous raids of this noted outlaw. Some few of the band are believed to be still in hiding, but every effort is now being made to secure them.

The District of Zamboanga was terrorized by the Jikiri band, requiring several expeditions on the Island of Basilan and islands adjacent thereto, and

the placing of detachments along the west coast of the Zamboanga peninsula. Two companies of Scouts are now stationed at five posts on Basilan, which has resulted in quieting the fears among the timid people of that tribal ward.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is urged that the attention of higher authority be invited to the great difference in the actual conditions that exist in this province as compared with the remainder of the Philippines, and that the Congress of the United States be requested to enact such laws and regulations as will effect a permanent separation as early as possible of the southern islands, including Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago, Palawan, with all the smaller islands adjacent thereto, from the rest of the Philippine Archipelago.

The southern group of islands thus segregated might be called the Mindanao Plantations, to designate it from the rest of the Philippines. It should be declared territory of the United States, not as a colony, but to be occupied as coaling stations and a Naval base, with a civil-military government similar to the present government of the Moro Province, with a policy so plainly expressed that it will settle any question of independence or political agitation for annexation to the northern group. The natives might be assigned to reservations, secured in all their rights, under military police and protection. The balance of the territory to be divided into plantations and forest reserves open to occupation and development under such laws as may seem best. The immense possibilities of increased production under this arrangement, the impetus given to labor and trade in establishing business on a permanent basis, would add to the arguments for the continued occupation of these southern islands by the United States, besides providing a permanent foothold of absolute American influence in the Orient.

Without going into these details, some established facts may be stated. Ninety per cent of these people are Moros, Pagans or non-Christians, living in barbarism. They have few wants or cares beyond that of living, are savage in their instincts, fighting for gain or revenge with apparently little regard for death. These people of the southern group have no knowledge of Spanish or English, no laws, language, literature, or traditions that approximate modern civilization, and are years behind the people of the northern group of the Archipelago in all these requirements.

The Filipino and Moro are antagonistic, with centuries of piracy, warfare, slavery and reprisals between them. They do not mix: even in the largest town, Zamboanga, they live in separate barrios, have separate markets and separate schools.

The Moro has no political aspirations, knows naught of a representative government, has no conception or knowledge of any form of control except as he sees it demonstrated with force.

In view of these facts a continued union of the two sections is an unnecessary burden upon the Filipino people, retarding their progress and postponing the realization of their hopes for the future.

AGRICULTURE.

The future of the Moro Province lies largely in the development of its agricultural possibilities. But few sections of this earth have been more generously endowed by nature than the group of islands composing this Province. The rainfall in most sections is fairly regular, and sufficient to keep the fields and forest green throughout the year. The seasons are not as pronounced as in the northern provinces of the Philippines and in many districts there is apparently no well defined rainy or dry season. Some years, however, have been marked by droughts and while such years are infrequent, it is safer to provide for the great destruction of crops by selecting areas for cultivation that may be irrigated with facility.

One of the principal elements that contributes to the rainfall in this Province is the large, cool and moist forest areas clothing the high mountain peaks and slopes. To insure the existing conditions of rainfall the forests must be conserved and while not threatened at present, it should ever be borne in mind that the great wealth of these southern islands lies in agricultural development, and that the relation between forest areas and rainfall is one of the most potent factors.

The denuded western slopes of the Island of Cebu, with the corresponding decrease in rainfall, is a good example of what will occur in Mindanao should the clearing of the forests not be kept under strict control.

The soil of all of the islands of this Province is generally rich and productive, the smaller, low islands offering excellent opportunities for the planting of cocoanuts, the large valleys for low-land rice and sugar, and certain sections are well adapted for the production of hemp of the best quality. Ceara and Para rubber grow rapidly and well, and the uplands of the Lanao basin produce an excellent coffee.

The year has not been marked by unqualified success among the planters. Unforeseen misfortunes have relentlessly pursued them. An epidemic of cholera in the Davao District, raids of Moro outlaws in Lanao, and the existence of the Sulu outlaw Jikiri and his band have all contributed to discourage labor on the plantations. To add to these misfortunes the prices of all staple products have fallen to a figure in many cases below the actual cost of production.

Native Methods of Culture. The Moros and non-Christian tribes, while never cultivating the soil on a large scale, are essentially an agrarian people, but their primitive agricultural methods entail great labor with limited results. They enter generally the forest areas, patiently clear the land with their small working bolos, turn over the soil by hand or scrape in with an iron-shod, pointed plow, and after planting their seeds but little care is paid to their growing crops. The cogon grass soon drives them to new areas where this process is repeated. Large areas are thus denuded of forest and in many cases remain for centuries before renewal. This system is known among the natives as the "Caing'in" method, and its ultimate disastrous results are patent to those entrusted with the agricultural future of this Province. While efforts are being made to decrease this wanton destruction of timber lands, there are

nevertheless large areas beyond our sphere of influence that are suffering yearly from this unfortunate system.

With the means at hand the native is unable to combat his worst agricultural foe—cogon—and until he is equipped with the modern plow and a carabao he will be forced to follow along the lines of his ancestors. It would seem a simple matter to start him in the right direction, and several demonstrations have been made in the presence of many natives; modern plows have been presented to headmen; but a broken plow point, a lost nut, soon relegates the plow to the scrap heap. All this teaches us that to attain success many collateral industries must develop simultaneously with the use of our modern implements and time alone, with governmental encouragement, will lift the conservative native from his small, handworked, primitive camote patch into broad, plowed fields of waving grain.

The Moros of the Lanao basin have opened up large areas during the last year and are probably cultivating more rice, camotes, etc., than at any time during the last ten years.

Experimentation with the Irish potato during the year has given very satisfactory results and the Army Commissary Department is now considering the advisability of opening up large fields in the vicinity of Camp Vicars for the purpose of raising potatoes for the troops in the Philippines. The Moros of Lake Lanao are splendid agriculturalists and their well-cultivated, well-fenced fields would be a credit to any people.

The peaceful valley of the Rio Grande de Mindanao has also shown a marked increase in the areas under cultivation. At no time since our occupation has the valley presented a more attractive appearance.

American and European Plantations. The small group of about forty-five American and European planters located along the Gulf of Davao have had a hard struggle during the last year. Four months of cholera did incalculable harm, paralyzing trade, and decimating labor. Added to this, the one important factor, viz., the price of hemp, has kept persistently at a low figure, hardly enough to pay the cost of luxing and stripping. Under these discouraging conditions some few planters were forced to abandon their holdings, while the remaining ones have struggled along without adding materially to their plantations. Labor has been difficult to secure and in many fields the hemp has rotted in the hill.

The Legislative Council of the Moro Province is arranging to import labor for Davao from the Northern Provinces and through the cooperation of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. It is hoped that this will afford the much needed relief to these worthy pioneers in their first agricultural struggle in the Province.

Aside from this group of planters at Davao, there are some five plantations in the Lanao District, some twenty in the Zamboanga District, three in Sulu and one in Cotabato. Most of these plantations are in their infancy and have not yet reached a stage of development when success or failure can be safely prophesied. The same difficulties of labor and low price of products has re-

tarded the development of these plantations and during the coming year such governmental aid as is consistent with existing law will be given these plantations as well as those about the Gulf of Davao.

A contract labor law that will enable planters to hold labor until they are at least reimbursed for the initial expense of importation would materially relieve the situation. This subject was presented to the Legislative Council upon petition of the Davao Planters' Association, and has been referred to the Philippine Commission.

Before the encouragement of Americans or Europeans to engage in agricultural pursuits in the Moro Province, except in the immediate vicinity of the civilized centers, the Moro must be subjugated and police protection afforded. During the past year there has hardly been a time when the white man has been wholly safe in developing a plantation in any part of this province. The day is far distant when the Moro will become so civilized that murder, piracy and theft will be looked upon as crimes and the perpetrators condemned by their fellows rather than encouraged.

The Moro is by nature a robber. His ancestors were before him. One of his greatest pleasures in life is to raid and plunder his neighbors. He will rob and kill his own people with the same delight that he will attack the hacienda or store of a Chinese, European or American, but in these latter cases he usually has more to gain. Until this semi-barbarian is brought to a higher place of civilization it will be extremely hazardous to locate plantations, or conduct business of any sort, beyond the protecting arm of the Military.

San Ramon Farm. Intimately connected with the agricultural progress of the Province is the experimental station known as San Ramon Farm. During the past year the revenues have been sufficient to operate the farm and leave a surplus of a few hundred pesos. The buildings, however, are in a bad state of repair. Hemp has been found to be a costly experiment and much of it has been abandoned. But few cocoanuts have been planted during the past year. The growing cocoanut trees, numbering about 5,179 in bearing, and 8,615 young trees, most of which are over five years old, are in fair condition. In a few years the revenues from these trees will be sufficient to defray the cost of a splendid establishment.

A change has recently been made in the superintendency of the farm, and it is the intention to experiment during the coming year with citrous fruits, pineapples, etc., and if possible initiate the nucleus of a practical agricultural school for the Province.

COMMERCE.

The total exports from the Province during the fiscal year show a decrease of about ₱300,000 from the proceeding year. This decrease is largely due to the fall in the market value of the principal articles of export.

Exports 1909.

Jolo.....	P634,673.59
Davao.....	591,074 61
Zamboanga.....	521,821.28
Iligan.....	110,031 80
Dapitan.....	69,114.59
Baganga.....	66,578 85
Mati.....	48,533.00
Cotabato.....	46,847.72
Cateel.....	29,580.48
Caraga.....	17,130.18
Total.....	2,135,386.10

Exports 1909.

Hemp.....	P946,631.73
Lumber.....	457,583.89
Copra.....	445,051.78
Pearl Shells.....	147,517.23
Gum Copal.....	18,389.66
Almaciga.....	103,245.79
Gutta Percha.....	32,274.56
Cattle.....	30,866.04
Snail Shells.....	23,413.82
Wax.....	15,038 40
Cocanut Oil.....	12,662.50
Biao Nut.....	10,413.12
Dried Fish.....	4,224.39
Tortoise Shells.....	22,093 52
Ponies.....	3,210.00
Salt.....	7,505.60
Sponges.....	7,797.75
Miscellaneous Shells.....	7,757.52

The above figures are incomplete and inaccurate, but an office has been established—the Industrial Office—that will gather more accurate and interesting statistics during the coming year.

IMPORTS.

The principal imports have been brought into the Province from Manila. The following table shows the Customs Revenues collected on imports into the Moro Province for the year 1909, by ports:

Zamboanga.....	P210,303.91
Jolo.....	152,435.33
Davao.....	1,137.26
Jurata.....	35.26
Sitanki.....	375.09
Total.....	P364,286.85
Special Deposit, Arrastre, ...	4,493.68

This revenue is collected on goods coming directly from foreign ports or shipped in bond to the port of entry.

The duties collected by the Insular Government at Manila and turned in for the benefit of the Insular Government, amount to about two-thirds of the duties on the total amount of imports on goods consumed in the Moro Province. The other one-third, collected on imports coming directly to the Province from Singapore and other foreign ports, goes to increase the revenues of the Province,—in fact constitute over 50% of the total revenues of the Province.

The natural result of this system is the encouragement of importation by the Moro Province from foreign ports and the use of foreign made goods. This would seem to be a very bad arrangement and tends to decrease the importation of goods from the United States.

It might be better for all concerned for the Insular Government to turn over to the Moro Province a fixed sum, of P500,000 a year for a period of five years, in lieu of the customs revenues on imports collected within the Province.

ECONOMICS.

Tariff. It is not thought that the new tariff schedules that go into effect with the enactment of the Payne bill will materially affect the Customs revenues of the Moro Province, as most of the merchandise upon which duties are collected in the ports of the Moro Province comes directly from Singapore and Hongkong and is of a character not produced in the United States.

The principal articles are *cloths* and sarongs of special patterns that are made in Germany, Switzerland and England, and for this particular trade: *Chinese groceries* and other articles used exclusively by the Chinese; rice, wines and imported liquors.

The removal of the tariff to the United States may give birth to new industries in the Moro Province, and to the raising of crops for exportation heretofore prohibited on account of duties.

Cedula Tax. The uniform cedula tax of one peso is believed to be an unfortunate system for this undeveloped and new territory.

The benefits derived by individuals from the Government vary according to their particular occupation, business, or property interests, and it is thought that a graduated tax would be more just and accomplish better results.

An illustration of the injustice of our present system as it works out among remote tribes deriving but little direct benefit from our government, is shown in the following extract from a letter from the Governor of the Davao District:

“There are in this District hundreds of tribes-men who have never been brought into contact with civilization and the government in any manner whatsoever, and still hundreds of others whose knowledge of governmental requirements is very meager. To secure control over these people requires tact, time and patience: a single act which to such people appears as an injustice is usually sufficient to undo, if not entirely destroy, the work of months.

“As the law now stands there would seem to be no latitude given in the matter of imposing the penalty.

"As an example of the class of cases for which some provision should be made, I invite attention to the following instance:

"The Presidente of Baganga states that during the month of July thirty-four Mandayas (a list of whose names he furnishes) living far back in the mountains, came down to the town, each one bringing a sufficient sum to pay for his cedula. On presenting themselves to the Municipal Treasurer they were advised that they must pay two pesos each. As none had the required amount no cedulas were sold.

"The natives then went to the Presidente and asked what they could do, apparently being much perturbed. It is only recently that these natives have been persuaded into coming down to the coast, and at the very outset they encounter an obstacle, seemingly insurmountable, and their very evident good intentions seem to count for naught. These Mandayas allege ignorance, and there can be no doubt but that they speak the truth.

"In view of the fact that this case is but one of many that must arise, similar in nature, it is believed some provision should be made whereby the collection, of the penalty might be waived when deemed expedient "

Government—Financial. The machinery of government as now organized is too complex and expensive to meet the demands of the Province. A simple paternal form of government would be more economic and productive of better results. Many of the positions now occupied by high salaried American officials could be combined, e. g , the Treasury Department could be united with the Customs.

Take for purpose of illustration, the Davao District.

1909.

Cost of maintaining Treasury Department, Davao.....	P 8,677.54
Cost of maintaining Customs, Davao	6,377.16
Total.....	15,054.70
Collections, Provincial.....	P31,421.01
Collections, Customs.....	1,065.99
Total Revenue, Davao District,.....	32,487.00
Cost of collection, 46%	

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1909.

—Continued.

Item.	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					Total.
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Cota- bato.	Davao.	Lanao.	
Commerce:							
Personnel.....		P6,262.22	840.00	363.00			P7,465.22
Supplies.....		1,426.41					1,426.41
Rents.....		25.00					25.00
Subsidized water trans- portation.....	47,680.38						47,680.38
Total.....	47,680.38	7,713.63	P840.00	363.00			56,597.01
Agriculture:							
San Ramon farm, Per- sonnel.....	10,665.58						10,665.58
Miscellaneous.....	659.04						659.04
Supplies.....	742.50						742.50
Surveys.....	1,851.92						1,851.92
Permanent equipment.....	420.00						420.00
Total.....	14,339.04						14,339.04
Health:							
Personnel.....	6,163.45		670.00			550.00	7,383.45
Transportation and per- diems.....					300.00		300.00
Supplies.....	4,396.63						4,396.63
Equipment.....							
Miscellaneous.....	2,197.36			175.17	180.00	622.60	3,175.13
Total.....	12,757.44		670.00	175.17	480.00	1,172.60	15,255.21
Customs:							
Personnel.....		20,878.82	16,267.36		4,821.91		41,968.09
Transportation and per- diems.....		1,330.10	113.00		205.33		1,738.43
Postage and telegrams.....		174.00	170.00		40.00		384.00
Office supplies.....		1,558.93	89.71		762.92		2,411.56
Miscellaneous.....		732.28	5.00		17.00		754.28
Customs rewards.....		919.00	71.00				990.00
Rents.....		450.00			440.00		890.00
Total.....		26,043.13	16,716.07		6,377.16		49,136.36
Treasury, Division of Pub- lic Works:							
Personnel.....	14,211.92		632.84		2,000.00	P1,011.14	17,855.90
Transportation and per- diems.....	1,129.47						1,129.47
Postage and telegrams.....	20.00						20.00
Supplies.....	1,295.81						1,295.81
Miscellaneous.....	1,304.00						1,304.00
Rents.....	1,780.00		885.00	600.00		580.00	3,845.00
Total.....	19,741.20		1,517.84	600.00	2,000.00	1,591.14	25,450.18
Treasury, Division of Sup- ply:							
Salaries.....	8,943.37						8,943.37
Postage and telegrams.....	162.88						162.88
P. W. permanent equip- ment.....	4,957.59						4,957.59
P. W. supplies.....	6,585.09			80.00			6,665.09
Supplies, general.....	7,412.44						7,412.44
Permanent equipment, general.....	13,816.09						13,816.09
Transportation and per- diems.....	5.60						5.60
Total.....	41,883.06			80.00			41,963.06

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1909.

—Continued.

Item.	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					Total.
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Cota- bato.	Davao.	Lanao.	
Transportation:							
Salaries.....	3,417.75			577.32			3,995.07
Purchase of boats and launches.....	4,615.00						4,615.00
Purchase of wagons and vehicles.....	3,939.26						3,939.26
Miscellaneous.....	3.25					37.28	40.53
Maintenance launches.....	1,423.07			71.45	3,855.31		5,349.83
Maintenance of wagons and vehicles.....	2,020.64						2,020.64
Feeding of animals.....	1,346.28						1,346.28
Transportation, freight.....	862.15		10.15		24.72	1 00	898.02
Total.....	17,627.40		10.15	648.77	3,880.03	38.28	22,204.63
TREASURY.							
Division of Public Works.							
Construction of buildings:							
Provincial building.....	45.59						45.59
Pump house, Zambo- anga.....	2,836.48						2,836.48
Garage, Zamboanga.....	259.00						259.00
Headquarters sub-dist- rict of Basilan.....		3,847.46					3,847.46
Buildings, Calarian pri- son.....	527.49						527.49
Jolo jail.....			13,298.39				13,298.39
School at Pollock.....				935.73			935.73
Custom house and bo- dega, Davao.....					1,065.04		1,065.04
Constabulary barracks at Anas.....						898.15	898.15
Total.....	3,668.56	3,847.46	13,298.39	935.73	1,065.04	898.15	23,713.33
Construction of roads and bridges:							
Mercedes road.....		6,379.38					6,379.38
Santa Maria road.....		1,967.63					1,967.63
San Ramon road.....		33,261.81					33,261.81
Santa Maria bridge.....		7,484.97					7,484.97
Tumaga road.....		6,090.17					6,090.17
Dapitan roads & trails.....		5,013.13					5,013.13
Basilan trails.....		198.50					198.50
Calle Parrado bridge.....		3,922.95					3,922.95
Sidewalks vicinity of custom house.....		1,287.98					1,287.98
Margosatubig - D i n a s trail.....		2.00					2.00
Talucksangay bridge.....		900.00					900.00
Tulai-Asturias road.....			1,383.64				1,383.64
Jolo-Asturias road.....			149.89				149.89
Paseo - Arolas - Tulai road.....			250.00				250.00
Cotabato-Tamontaca road.....				1,600.00			1,600.00
Cotabato-Tamontaca bridge.....				750.00			750.00
Parang-Buldung road.....				1,451.40			1,451.40
Davao beach road.....					6,762.18		6,762.18
Davao-Santa Cruz road.....					41.80		41.80
Hacienda road.....						2,775.15	2,775.15
Mandulug road.....						1,603.55	1,603.55
Total.....		66,508.52	1,783.53	3,801.40	6,803.98	4,358.70	83,256.13
Wharves and Sea Walls:							
Jolo wharf.....			1,697.79				1,697.79
Siasi wharf.....			1,130.10				1,130.10
Davao wharf.....					29,946.42		29,946.42
Iligan wharf.....						39.50	39.50
Total.....			2,827.89		29,946.42	39.50	32,813.81
Miscellaneous:							
Well at Talucksangay.....		95.49					95.49
Total for construction.....	3,668.56	70,451.47	17,909.81	4,737.13	37,815.44	5,296.35	139,878.76

Disbursements of provincial funds in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1909.

—Continued.

Item.	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					Total.
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Cota- bato.	Davao.	Lanao.	
TREASURY.							
Division of Public Works:							
—Continued.							
Maintenance, Alterations & Repairs of Buildings:							
Provincial capitol.....	5,061.32						5,061.32
School buildings.....		1,591.31					1,591.31
District buildings.....		759.13			539.07		1,298.20
Custom house buildings.....	436.05						436.05
Moro exchange build- ings.....		277.53		226.60			504.13
Calarian prison.....	783.40						783.40
Miscellaneous.....	215.73					135.00	350.73
Total.....	6,496.50	2,627.97		226.60	539.07	135.00	10,025.14
Maintenance, Alterations & Repair of:							
Roads and bridges.....		18,566.87		800.55	514.50	395.80	20,277.42
Wharves and sea walls.....		2,122.68		48.10			2,170.78
Miscellaneous.....		719.01					719.01
Total for Public Works Maintenance.....	6,496.50	24,036.53		1,075.25	1,053.57	530.80	33,192.65
Purchase of Real Estate:							
District office, Zambo- anga.....		10,500.00					10,500.00
Grand total.....	310,318.59	184,009.31	67,128.52	34,875.67	78,343.15	32,393.48	707,068.72

Comparative statement of expenditures on public works and maintenance for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Construction.	1908.	1909.
Buildings.....	27,558.56	23,713.33
Roads and bridges.....	32,973.13	83,256.13
Wharves and sea walls.....	1,963.05	32,813.81
Miscellaneous.....	3,219.75	95.49
Maintenance.		
Buildings.....	4,845.70	10,025.14
Roads and bridges.....	16,001.39	20,277.72
Wharves and sea walls.....		2,170.78
Miscellaneous.....		719.01
Total.....	86,562.08	173,071.41

Comparative cost of carrying on Public Works, Engineer's Office, for the fiscal year 1908, ₱22,547.78; for the fiscal year 1909, ₱25,450.18.

Percentage of administrative cost 1908, 26 per cent.

Percentage of administrative cost 1909, 14.7 per cent.

Statement of revenues of the Moro Province for the fiscal year 1910.

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.

Item.	Moro Prov- ince.	District of—					Total.
		Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Cota- bato.	Davao.	Lanao.	
Land.....		P23,544.21	P2,755.10	P3,303.91	P8,009.27	P3,372.52	P40,985.01
Registration of prop- erty.....		640.50					640.50
Firearms permits.....		28.00	19.00		97.00	107.00	251.00
San Ramon Farm prod- ucts.....		7,023.66					7,023.66
Cedulas, Moro.....		8,799.00	3,807.00	11,721.00	3,271.00	9,687.00	37,285.00
Cedulas, Act 1189.....		12,306.00	1,527.00	1,005.00	7,392.00	2,703.00	24,934.00
Tribal ward court fines. Moro exchange collec- tions.....		657.45	120.00	20.00	30.00	182.00	1,009.45
Provincial licenses.....		8,415.41	1,619.20	353.40			10,388.01
Miscellaneous.....		4,204.78	3,675.00	225.00	245.00		8,349.78
Provincial fines.....		240.19				8.96	239.15
Road tax.....		1.70			51.00		52.70
Weights and measures.....		18,780.70	1,384.50	2,180.00	13,463.00	2,838.50	38,646.70
Premium on drafts.....		228.05	159.00	39.70	102.32		529.97
Sales of Chinese tobacco. Internal revenue re- fund.....		953.75	123.39	265.70		4.18	1,347.02
	120,707.33		18,950.46				18,950.46
Total.....	120,707.33	85,813.40	34,140.55	19,114.71	32,660.59	18,903.16	311,339.74

Comparative statement of provincial revenues by districts for fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Districts.	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Zamboanga.....	P76,151.20	P85,813.40	P9,662.20	
Sulu.....	31,000.12	34,140.55	3,131.43	
Cotabato.....	15,213.32	19,114.71	3,901.39	
Davao.....	36,599.09	32,660.59		3,938.50
Lanao.....	10,440.53	18,903.16	8,462.63	

Receipts from sales of San Ramon Farm products for the month of June 1909 amounting to P2,543.89 were received too late to be included in the above report. The total receipts for the fiscal year were P9,567.55.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	Port of—			
	Zam- boanga.	Sulu.	Davao.	Total.
Imports.....	P194,229.72	P142,928.70	P 79.58	P337,238.00
Exports.....	9,460.95	6,266.00		15,746.93
Immigration fees.....	1,585.00	704.00		2,289.00
Storage.....	126.35	128.85	50	325.70
Customs stamps.....	2,919.20	1,798.10	519.20	5,236.50
Blank forms.....	171.78	135.72	28.91	336.41
Miscellaneous.....	468.00	360.40	10.00	838.40
Licenses.....	976.13	26.58	254.07	1,256.78
Fines.....	24.00		245.00	269.00
Admeasurement of vessels.....	24.00			24.00
Emigration.....	219.00			219.00
Services of Inspector on vessels.....	9.80			9.80
Duties on merchandise sold.....		86.98		86.98
Total.....	210,303.91	152,435.33	1,137.26	363,876.50

RECAPITULATION.

Provincial collections.....	P311,339.74
Customs collections.....	363,876.50
Total.....	675,216.24

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

	District of—					
	Zamboanga.	Sulu.	Cotabato.	Davao.	Lanao.	Total.
Insular.....	P34,603.73	P13,053.85	P9,901.59	P11,979.75	P5,742.19	75,281.11
Documentary.....	1,602.74	374.98	235.26	539.94	291.40	3,044.32
Total.....	36,206.47	13,428.83	10,136.85	12,519.69	6,033.59	78,325.43

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

	District of—					
	Zamboanga.	Sulu.	Cotabato.	Davao.	Lanao.	Total.
Fisheries.....	P655.45			P 303.75	P94.73	P1,053.93
Ownership & transfer of cattle.....	1,095.00	P458.00	P238.00	1,906.00	127.00	3,824.00
Rents and profits.....	12,654.81	4,360.40	2,975.30	4,227.88	4,677.77	28,896.16
Licenses.....	18,532.25	12,104.80	11,973.00	4,142.18	26,221.10	72,973.33
Fines.....	3,518.67	1,632.42	8,700.19	1,663.54	4,367.57	19,882.39
Lineal frontage.....	257.71	221.63	943.63	407.01		1,830.00
Latrines.....		1,108.20		584.38	2,280.03	3,972.61
Internal revenue, municipal.....	4,120.93	1,656.00	1,455.00	1,037.50	1,078.00	9,347.43
Opium certificates.....		20.00			15.00	35.00
Refund to expenditures.....	1,492.25	2.17	1,801.77	311.51	1,725.80	5,333.50
Justice of peace collections.....	1,554.03	409.13	473.30	1,885.51	6,292.59	10,614.56
Water tax.....		955.60				955.60
Miscellaneous.....	17.31	79.75			2.76	99.82
Total.....	43,898.41	23,008.10	28,560.19	16,469.28	46,882.35	158,818.33

Statement showing customs receipts for fiscal years 1904 to 1909, inclusive, and cost of collections as against receipts.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Per cent.
1904.....	P222,388.77	P23.9
1905.....	263,242.13	20.8
1906.....	318,394.40	16.7
1907.....	370,275.20	13.5
1908.....	362,810.51	13.0
1909.....	363,876.50	13.5

Comparative statement of customs revenues by ports for fiscal years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Port.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Zamboanga.....	P200,519.32	P202,138.71	P210,303.91
Jolo.....	163,816.90	154,927.52	152,435.33
Bongao.....	693.53	110.38	
Jurata.....	2,869.84	2,658.79	
Sitanki.....	2,375.61	2,975.11	
Davao.....			1,137.26

Comparative statement of customs revenues by ports for fiscal years 1907, 1908 and 1909.—Continued.

Port.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Zamboanga.....	₱1,619.39	₱8,165.20		
Jolo.....			₱8,889.38	₱2,492.19

Port of Bongao closed August 31, 1907.

Port of Jurata closed June 30, 1908.

Port of Sitanki closed June 30, 1908.

Port of Davao opened July 1, 1908.

Statement showing increase and decrease of provincial revenues for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Class.	1908.	1909.	Increase.
Provincial Collections.....	₱279,918.73	₱311,339.74	₱31,421.01
Customs Collections.....	362,810.51	363,876.50	1,065.99
Total.....	642,729.24	675,216.24	32,487.00

Percentage of increase, Provincial .109

Percentage of increase, Customs .0029

Net increase .048

Statement showing deposits and withdrawals of funds not classed as provincial revenues, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

	Arrastre.	Extra Services Customs Employees.
DR.		
Balance July 1, 1908	₱3,351.23	₱ 5.60
Deposits.....	2,109.74	762.50
Total.....	5,460.97	768.10
CR.		
Withdrawals.....	₱967.29	₱752.80
Balance June 30, 1909.....	4,493.68	15.30
Total.....	5,460.97	768.10

Statement showing the general revenues and withdrawals for general provincial purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

DR.	
On hand July 1, 1908.....	₱ 70,825.67
Provincial Revenues.....	158,626.41
Customs Revenues.....	357,732.13
Insular Refunds.....	120,707.33
Repayments to Appropriations.....	83,519.16
Total.....	791,410.70

CR.	
Withdrawals from Appropriations.....	721,129.45
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	70,281.25
Total.....	<u>791,410.70</u>

Statement of financial condition of the Moro Province, June 30, 1909.

DR.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	P70,281.25
Unexpended balances to be returned.....	20,003.53
Unexpended balances, public works.....	5,774.11
Collections undeposited.....	20,462.21
Internal revenue refunds due from Insular Government.....	32,912.03
Other Amounts, (Carnival).....	4,839.12
Refund by Bureau of Posts.....	400.00
Total.....	<u>154,672.25</u>

CR.	
Outstanding obligations.....	P97,949.65
Balance in favor of Moro Province.....	56,722.60
Total.....	<u>154,672.25</u>

This statement includes all funds in the hands of disbursing officers and all collections undeposited.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Statement of deposits and withdrawals from January 11th to June 30, 1909.

Total deposits.....	P258,847.99	
Withdrawals.....		P234,028.73
Balance June 30, 1909.....		<u>24,819.26</u>
Total.....	<u>258,847.99</u>	<u>258,847.99</u>

Amount of drafts and telegraphic transfers sold during the fiscal year, 1909.....	P467,560.89
Amount of drafts and telegraphic transfers paid during same period.....	23,125.03

The total amount of deposits made with the bank during the above period was much less than estimated at its opening. This is due to the fact that checks drawn by depositors are negotiable only at this bank.

Receipts and disbursements of municipalities.

Municipalities.	Balance on hand July 1, 1908.	Rec'd from all sources F. Y. 1909.	Total.	Disbursed F. Y. 1909.	Balance on hand July 30, 1909.	Total.
Baganga.....	P3,431.83	P1,623.37	P5,055.20	P2,764.01	P2,291.19	P5,055.20
Mati.....	402.26	1,337.35	1,739.61	1,133.77	605.84	1,739.61
Dapitan.....	317.71	8,650.85	8,968.66	6,739.07	2,229.59	8,968.66
Jolo.....	12,967.09	21,591.98	34,559.07	26,571.37	7,987.70	34,559.07
Cotabato.....	3,230.89	7,537.75	10,768.64	8,133.10	2,635.54	10,768.64
Siasi.....	1,369.19	1,413.95	2,783.14	1,455.20	1,327.94	2,783.14
Zamboanga.....	11,898.40	36,104.66	48,003.06	44,045.62	3,957.44	48,003.06
Parang.....	3,661.00	19,429.97	23,090.97	16,439.64	6,651.33	23,090.97
Iligan.....	4,381.67	12,623.58	17,005.25	12,522.02	4,483.23	17,005.25
Malabang.....	13,107.54	10,124.29	23,231.83	12,643.64	10,588.19	23,231.83
Dansalan.....	6,343.56	22,406.70	28,750.26	10,408.96	18,341.30	28,750.26
Cateel.....	647.96	1,614.01	2,261.97	1,163.60	1,098.37	2,261.97
Davao.....	3,229.35	10,047.49	13,276.84	10,540.80	2,736.04	13,276.84
Caraga (See Note). ..	1,205.54	993.15	2,198.69	1,388.78	809.91	2,198.69
Total.....	66,193.99	155,499.20	221,693.19	155,949.58	65,743.61	221,693.19

Note: Caraga—Up to and including April 30, 1909.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the past school year there have been fifty-seven schools giving the regular course of instruction in the Moro Province. One of this number was the Provincial school of Zamboanga, giving intermediate work. Two were industrial schools, the rattan working and weaving schools of Zamboanga—while the fifty-four remaining were primary schools.

The average daily attendance per school during the past year was 51 in comparison with 45 during the school year 1907-8.

The total enrolment during the year was 5,042 children and the average daily attendance 3,003.

In addition to the primary schools giving the required courses of instruction, four pandita schools, taught by volunteer teachers from among the educated Moros, have been in operation. The instruction given in the pandita school is limited almost entirely to reading and writing the Moro dialects. The development of these schools was seriously retarded among the Moros by cholera in the Cotabato valley during part of the year and among the Sulu Moros by outlawry in the Sulu District. In this latter District one of the most efficient teachers, Mr. Albert L. Burleigh, an enlisted man of Company F, 2nd Infantry, detailed as a teacher on his own request by the Department Commander, was killed by Jikiri near Jolo. He was returning from Jolo, where he had gone to collect his salary for the preceding month, and had not gone far on his way when he was attacked and killed by four Moros. It is worthy of note that Mr. Burleigh was not molested at his station where he was under the direct protection of the Sultan of Sulu. This is the first teacher, American, Filipino, or Moro, who has suffered violence at the hands of natives of this Province. His loss is much lamented and it will be difficult to find another teacher to replace him. He was unusually successful in his work and succeeded in gathering all the children of the neighborhood into the school.

The real school problem of this Province is the development of the Moro and Pagan tribes, but their peculiar religious prejudices and their barbaric state makes school progress a difficult task. Americans of the right sort cannot be obtained for teachers and if we had them it would be hazardous to send them to sections remote from military protection. The racial prejudice of the Moro against the Filipino prevents the latter from engaging in the work. It has been thought that English speaking Malays might be obtained from Singapore. They would soon learn the native dialect, would be free from the religious and racial prejudices of the Filipino and would be safe from molestation by the outlaws. The Moro of Jolo looks upon the Malay of Singapore as belonging to a superior people and would gladly welcome his presence among them. Steps have been taken to secure Malay teachers for the ensuing year.

The expense of maintaining more teachers among the Moros is justified by the large percentage of revenues for which they are indirectly responsible. It is a conservative estimate that 33½% of the total revenues of the Province

is due to the existence of the Moro, while practically none of this amount is appropriated directly for his benefit.

Although the instruction given in Pandita schools is now limited to reading and writing Moro dialect, yet, if a suitable book, written in Moro, containing information in arithmetic, geography, government, sanitation and matters of general information and interest were available, the panditas would be well able to include these subjects in their schools, the value of which would thereby be greatly increased. It is hoped that during the coming year one or two books of this character may be prepared and it is believed that the results cannot be other than highly satisfactory, not only to the Moros but the government as well, since it will thereby be possible to reach a large number of children who are now entirely outside our sphere of influence. It is not, of course, desired to supplant any public schools by the pandita schools but only to enable the Moros themselves to give useful instruction to their children who are at present without educational facilities of any kind and who, on account of their inaccessibility, cannot be provided with the regular public schools without extraordinary expense. And then too, it is believed that this primary instruction is a necessary step in preparing them for the work of our regular schools.

The great future of the Moro Province lies in the development of its agricultural possibilities and while the native generally looks upon field labor as the work of slaves, it is believed that much can be accomplished in removing this prejudice by the establishment of a school of practical agriculture where modern methods may be taught. The farm of San Ramon is well located and can be equipped at a small expense for this purpose. The matter is now under consideration and it is hoped that a few native boys may be induced to join the classes in this work during the coming year.

Industrial Work. The Weaving School of Zamboanga is a very creditable institution and many young women and children are learning the methods of the northern provinces of making jusi and piña cloth—looms have been introduced from Iloilo for this purpose and in the near future it is hoped that teachers may be obtained from this school for the instruction of the Moro women in more modern methods of weaving.

The industrial work in the public schools has been considerably increased during the year, and one hour daily in grades I & II and one and one-half hours daily in Grades III & IV are devoted to industrial work. The course now includes instruction in weaving of hats, mats, fans, etc., of pandan, buri, hemp, buntal and bamboo, in making baskets of palm leaf petioles, in plain sewing, weaving on handloom, gardening, beadwork and wood-working. The dissemination of this varied knowledge is made possible by the normal schools, two of which are annually held in Zamboanga.

It is proposed to modify the course of instruction somewhat during the present school year by placing additional emphasis upon instruction in gardening and agriculture as well as upon hygiene and general information, which may be useful to those whose schooling terminates with the primary course.

High School. At the beginning of the year a high school was opened in Zamboanga for the Moro Province, with a course of instruction approximating that of similar schools of the Bureau of Education. An effort, however, has been made to place special emphasis upon industrial training and two hours work daily is required of all students. At present the industrial work in the high school is limited to wood-working, but iron working will be introduced as soon as power-driven machinery can be installed.

Statistical.

Year.	Total Enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
1903-4	2,114	1,582
1904-5	3,617	2,033
1905-6	4,235	2,021
1906-7	5,394	2,958
1907-8	4,894	2,829
1908-9	5,042	3,003
1908-9		
Boys		2,019
Girls		964
Enrollment divided among different races:		
Christian Filipinos, ...		3,954
Moros		843
Pagans		122
Chinese.....		82
Americans.....		35
Spanish.....		4
Japanese.....		2
TOTAL		5,042
Total expenditures during the year, excluding trades school supplies, ₱79,574.02		
Per capita expenditure, ...		15.98

Teachers.

Americans	14
Filipinos	79
Moros.....	8

INDUSTRY.

Lumber. The principal modern industry of the Moro Province is the sawing of lumber and cutting of ties for the Philippine Railway Company. There are seven saw mills in operation, and during the year they have exported lumber from the Moro Province to the value of ₱457,583.

The larger islands of the Province are rich in all the principal timbers of the Philippines.

Pearl Shell. There are twenty-five pearling luggers operating in these waters and shell to the value of ₱147,517 has been exported during the year.

This figure does not include the value of the gems taken from the shell, which, under normal conditions, is about equal to the value of the shell itself.

In addition to the regular boats equipped with air pumps, and modern diving apparatus, the Moros drag for shell in deep water with wooden rakes, and secure them by diving in shallow waters.

Many of the divers on the regular pearling boats are Japanese and some few boats are wholly operated by them. While this is contrary to the law of the Province they have nevertheless managed to evade the intent of the law by having American representatives associated with them in their business.

An unfortunate occurrence during the year, namely, the capture and destruction of one of the pearling fleet by Jikiri and his followers, discouraged the industry for a short time, but did not materially affect the amount of shell taken during the year.

Large beds of shell have recently been reported in the vicinity of Tucuran.

Fish. The waters of the Moro Province are unusually rich in all the varieties of fish found in the southern seas. A special class of Moros—Samales—are the principal fishermen of the Province and their catch is ample to meet the local demand. In Davao the fishing is controlled by the Japanese.

Zamboanga is believed to be one of the best fish markets in the Philippine Islands. The name Zamboanga means in the native dialect, "fishing stakes", and for centuries this vicinity has been famous for its abundance of good fish. With the completion of a cold storage plant in Zamboanga it is prophesied that there will be an opportunity of extending this industry to exportation of fresh fish to Manila, Cebu and other points north.

At present there is a large trade among the Moros in dried fish. Sitanki is the principal center of this industry. The exportation of dried fish, although small, is at present about ₱5,000 a year.

The reefs surrounding the many small islands of the Sulu Archipelago are rich in beche de mer. The catch is controlled by the Chinese and the dried product shipped to China. The yearly exportation amounts to about ₱20,000.

Live Stock. The live stock industry has experienced a successful and most satisfactory year throughout the Province. There has been no scarcity of pasturage and the few cases of surra that have appeared in the Zamboanga, Sulu and Lanao Districts have been promptly handled and stamped out by the Army veterinarians attached to the Provincial Board of Health.

Live stock holdings have increased and while many head of cattle have been slaughtered for local consumption and a considerable number of cattle, carabao and horses shipped out of the Province, the number of animals of every description on the ranges has increased materially.

The raising of live stock is considered one of the most promising investments the Province has to offer. There is unlimited pasturage available in all of the districts.

A splendid herd of about 300 head of cattle has been established on the isolated island of Cagayan de Sulu, and the Hacienda Enriqueta near Zamboanga, with its improved Bengali and Hereford bulls for crossing with native

stock, is improving the breed of our cattle and is supplying the town of Zamboanga with fresh milk of excellent quality.

During the coming year a herd of cattle will be established on the Government farm at San Ramon, with the primary view of experimenting with crossing the native cows with foreign bulls and the secondary object of using the animals to fertilize the farm and keep the cocoanut groves clean.

This herd will also be able to furnish breeders of a higher grade stock at a cheaper price than they can be imported from foreign ports.

Sponges. A new industry has come to light in the Sulu Seas during the year, viz., the sponges of Sitanki and Tawi-Tawi. They occur in great quantities in these southern waters and several shipments have been made during the year. The results as to the quality of the sponges taken are not yet known, but it is believed that as time goes on this industry will be a most profitable one.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The principal native industries include:

1. Boat building.
2. Cloth weaving.
3. Brass casting.
4. Blacksmithing.
5. Weaving of mats, baskets, etc.

The native *boat builders* are skillful in the construction of their *vintas* and *sapits*. The former are hollowed out of a single tree trunk, the latter built up of native boards. By nature a seafaring people of piratical inclination, the Sulu Moros have devoted more thought and labor to their boats than to any other of their native possessions. As a result they have developed a group of the most attractive small sailing craft used by any people. In their boats their artistic tendencies manifest themselves—the lines are carefully studied, and the bold, ornate carvings fore and aft add much to the appearance of these rakish craft.

There are small groups of natives engaged in boat building and many hundreds are manufactured annually for local use. A good *vinta* is worth about P60, a *sapit* P500.

The principal boat building centers are Balimbang, Tawi-Tawi, and several small places on islands adjoining Basilan.

Cloth Weaving is carried on by native women in all parts of the Province. A rude native loom, usually made by the operator, is used for this purpose. The cloths made by them are woven from cotton thread purchased through Chinese merchants. Sometimes hemp fiber and silk are also used. Many of these cloths are attractive in their coloring. The dyes not native to the Islands are purchased through the Chinese.

During the past few years a cheap German imitation has been introduced which will eventually destroy this industry. Native weaving, with their primitive looms, is difficult and slow work, and although the natives much

prefer the local cloth to the cheaper imitation, the high cost of production of the native cloth will eventually bring about the use of the imported imitation.

A weaving school has been established in Zamboanga during the last year and several of the Filipino women and children of Zamboanga are being taught the more modern methods. Their work is, however, confined to the weaving of jusi and piña cloth. As yet no progress has been made toward improving the Moro methods of weaving.

The attractive native sarongs have found a ready sale among visitors to the Province.

Brass Casting is a native industry followed with success and profit in certain localities. Tugaya on Lake Lanao is the center of this industry. The work is confined to the casting of buyo boxes and bowls of various sizes and designs. The pattern is first executed in wax. This is surrounded by a clay mold and the melted brass when poured in replaces the wax in the mold.

In the Lanao District the better buyo boxes and brass bowls are patiently inlaid with silver, white metal or copper. Many of these possess much artistic merit.

A large number of brass articles are taken yearly from the Province, and the Moro lantakas (small native cannon) are fast finding their way out of the Province in the shape of brass articles of commerce.

The native *blacksmith* with his pair of primitive, vertical, cylindrical bellows, is found in every small community. He is kept busy making working bolos, war knives and spears. That some are very skillful in this work will be seen from the beautiful weapon carried by the opulent Moro. The native blacksmith understands the making of damascus steel, and most of the good knives are made of a combination iron and steel. A "U" shaped billet of iron is first formed and a blade of steel is welded into the "U" to form a cutting edge, the iron giving strength to the weapon.

Mats and Baskets of beautiful design are woven by the women in every locality. Cagayan de Sulu probably produces the most attractive mats, and Cotabato the most attractive baskets.

These native industries are at present undeveloped, but their wares find a ready local sale among American and foreign visitors. It would probably build up these industries to establish a store or agency in Manila for Moro weapons, mats, cloth and brass. The demand for these native articles could be readily supplied through the Moro exchanges and through this means many diligent Moros would find a constant source of revenue.

MANUFACTURES.

There are no manufactures in the Moro Province, with the exception of an ice plant in Zamboanga. This is being operated at a profit and is about to install a cold storage plant.

The natives manufacture a poor quality of sugar—panoche—which is used for local consumption.

Older countries seem to have combined against new countries in establishing

free entry on raw materials and charging high duties on manufactured products. As a result, manufacturers in this country can only produce such articles as are needed for local consumption. There is at present little demand for manufactured products in the Moro Province, other than thread, cloth and food stuffs. The native is able to make all articles needed in his simple daily life.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Timber. Fully eighty per cent. of the islands of this Province are covered with heavy timber and all the varieties of first group timber are found here in abundance.

Gutta Percha. The gum tree producing this rare and valuable product exists in the mountains of the Lanao District and on the hills of the Cotabato Valley. For many years gutta constituted an article of export but the natives have been prevented from destroying the tree, which was the only method known to them of extracting the product. This, coupled with the fall in price of gutta, together with the poor quality of the article as prepared by the natives, has practically put a stop to the industry.

Almaciga is found in all of the large forest tracts of Mindanao and constitutes one of our principal articles of export. It is gathered in the forests by the natives and packed in on their backs from the forests. The product is handled principally by the Chinese buyers.

Gold. Several mining claims have been staked out but none is worked. It is not believed that gold has yet been discovered in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of working.

Coal. Several veins of coal have been located on the Island of Mindanao, and in one instance tests have been made showing that the coal is of good quality. At present none of the claims is being worked, probably due to lack of funds to properly develop the mines.

Biao Nuts. This nut is found in the District of Davao, and elsewhere. The exportation for the last year amounted to about ₱10,000.

Tangal Bark. The tidal swamps adjoining the sea coast and rivers of Basilan, Jolo and the East Coast of Zamboanga, are rich in the trees that give us this bark. It is used for the manufacture of cutch—a dye, preservative of cloth and fish nets, and for tanning. It is gathered by the Moros and shipped to Dumaguete. There are no statistics in existence showing to what extent this industry is followed. With the removal of the tariff this should become an important article of export.

Wax from the wild bee is gathered in many places. The exportation of this article during the year was valued at ₱15,000. Honey is used by the natives and an intoxicating drink is prepared from it.

NON-CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN TRIBES.

The Moro Province, as its designation suggests, is largely composed of so-called Moro and Pagan tribes. The designation "Moro" is applied to those

native tribes that have been brought by Arab proselyters under the influence of Islam and are confined geographically to the Sulu group, the Lake Lanao Basin, the Rio Grande Valley, and inhabiting numerous points near the mouths of small rivers and in protected bays along the coast line of the Zamboanga peninsula and the southern coast of Mindanao, reaching to the Gulf of Davao. It has been our custom to group all the other tribes—Bagobos, Subanos, Manobos, Mandayas, Yacans, etc.,—under one head—non-Christian.

The total number of Moro and non-Christian inhabitants is not known, but 350,000 have been recorded and in the districts beyond our sphere of influence there are many more, a conservative estimate of this total number being about 500,000. The Filipino population is limited to small areas in the vicinity of Zamboanga and Dapitan, with small villages at Iligan, Jolo, Cotabato, Davao, Caraga, Baganga and Cateel, a total of about 50,000. In other words, the Moro and non-Christian population of the Province number about ten to one of the Filipino population, and the Moros and non-Christians inhabit and control about 99% of the total area of the Province. Many of the Filipinos are comparatively recent arrivals in this Province, and but for the existence of American troops would be quickly driven out by their more warlike Moro neighbors.

Subanos. This pagan tribe inhabits the peninsula of Zamboanga and numbers about 45,000 souls. They live principally by agriculture, raise a few ponies, cattle and pigs and seldom come in contact with the Americans, Filipinos or Moros. They are not warlike, but prefer to live in quietude in their mountain homes.

Their religion contains traces of Hinduism and they are swayed by numerous superstitions and indulge in many unusual rites.

The Subanos probably inhabited this peninsula when the warlike Moro came and drove him from the coast line. There is no large settlement of Subanos. The richest and most powerful Datu among them is Datu Imbing at Pang Pang on Dumankilas Bay. He lives with his followers in a large house fully one hundred and fifty feet long and is protected from the Moros by the military station at Margosatubig.

Malanaos. This superior group of Moros inhabit the Lake Lanao Basin. They are stronger, physically, than the natives living along the coast line. Like the Sulu Moros they are followers of the prophet, but at the present time are generally ready to acknowledge our sovereignty. A few hostile bands are still at large among them and cause much trouble by periodic raids on the planters of Iligan and the sentries of our garrisons. It is hoped that the new year will put an end to hostilities in this District. Their number is not known, but probably 100,000 inhabit the fertile region around Lake Lanao.

During the year the depredations of the hostile bands has caused many expeditions into the Ragain Valley, and at present this rich section is practically devastated. About two hundred of the Ragain Moros have been killed or wounded by the expeditions of Constabulary and regular troops during the year.

The Malanaos and Maguindanaos are very closely allied. The difference in their languages is not so great but that one may converse with the other. Their relations with each other are not, however, altogether friendly.

The Maguindanaos are almost wholly confined to the great valley of the Rio Grande de Mindanao and at present are cultivating their rice paddies and pursuing their ordinary vocations with but few acts of lawlessness occurring among them. Since the trouble which culminated in the death of Datu Ali in 1905 the valley has been peaceful and the people apparently contented. They are the most advanced in civilization of any of the native tribes of the Moro Province, are devout Mohammedans and recently sent thirty-three of their young men on a pilgrimage to Mecca. They returned without funds to Zamboanga in March, 1909.

Their most powerful headman—Datu Piang—virtually controls the Moros of the Valley. He now navigates the river in a motor boat, operated by Moros.

Tirurayas—a weak, timid, docile people living in the mountains south of the Rio Grande de Mindanao. They are not numerous, perhaps under 5,000 souls. They are poor and improvident and at the time of our occupation of these southern islands many were dying of starvation and were the prey of the stronger Maguindanaos. At present they raise small crops and are protected from the former raids of their neighbors by the troops stationed at Cotabato.

Bagobos, Tagacaolos, Atas, Mandayas, Monobos, etc. The region about the Gulf of Davao is inhabited by numerous fanatical tribes, all Pagan, and while not especially war-like, and seldom disturbing the white planters they are nevertheless fond of killing each other and of indulging in the sacrifice of their own people to propitiate their gods. Their human sacrifices are believed to be more numerous than has been previously reported. Outside of our sphere of influence hardly a month passes that they do not offer up one of their lame, halt or blind. Their mode of life is extremely simple; in some remote sections their clothing is exceedingly scant and they live with temporary shelter, digging roots for their subsistence, and wandering from place to place. In other sections they make their homes, for protection, in the tree tops. This Gulf offers a splendid field for the ethnologist.

Sulu Moros. The most actively hostile Moros towards the Americans are the Joloanos, or as they are known among themselves—"The people of Soog". For centuries this group has terrorized the Southern seas, at times extending their depredations to the north as far as the portals of Manila, and to the southern islands of Borneo, Celebes and reaching at no distant day as far as New Guinea. Born of dominant piratical ancestors, they spread fear wherever they go. Whole villages have frequently been deserted upon the cry of "Sulus". Today they are confined by our gunboats and troops to the immediate vicinity of their native isle. They naturally resent this restraint and periodic outbreaks and spasmodic raids still occur and will occur for some time to come among them. The progress of our government of them has been as rapid as could be expected. The headmen are subject to our will

and the situation is encouraging when it can be stated that today whoever we may place as headman of a tribal ward now takes precedence among the people over a datu who by heritage would naturally fall heir to the control of a particular group. These people live by agricultural pursuits, fishing and the raising of horses and cattle.

With the extermination of Jikiri and his numerous followers it is believed that the last of their more desperate outlaws has ceased to exist. Bud Dajo was to modern civilization a regrettable incident, but this severe but necessary lesson has borne most excellent fruit and armed general resistance to our sovereignty is probably a thing of the past.

Owing to the present unsettled conditions there are numerous acts of lawlessness among the Joloanos. Every month there are no less than fifty cases of murder, rapine or theft. Gambling, cattle and carabao stealing are the sources of most of their internal troubles and disputes. All cases of lawlessness are reported to the Governor for trial and at present much of his time is devoted to adjudication of their numerous suits.

Yacans. The island of Basilan is peopled by a race of timid, docile Yacans. They differ from most of the other branches of the Malay race, and seem content to cultivate their fields and live a peaceful existence. Ethnologically related to the Hill-Samales they seldom leave their mountain homes. For many years these people were subjects of the Joloanos, but since our occupation and sometime prior thereto they have been cut off from their more warlike neighbors, the Joloanos, and are now governed as a part of the District of Zamboanga.

During the last year they have been disarmed and some six stations of troops have been established on Basilan for their protection. All Joloanos who have come to molest them have been summarily dealt with.

Samales. Throughout the islands south of Zamboanga are a race of wanderers—Sea Gypsies—sometimes called Badjows. They live principally in their boats and gain a livelihood by fishing. In certain localities they have settled in campons, built over the sea. They are seldom warlike and though looked upon by the Joloanos as an inferior race, their presence seems to be tolerated by them.

General Remarks. It is this heterogeneous mixture of the numerous branches of the Malay race, differing in religion, language and characteristics, that the Government of the Moro Province has to contend with. At present we have done but little more than gain their confidence and organize a tribal ward government with the natural chiefs as headmen and directly responsible to us for the control of their followers. They are in general ready to carry out our wishes and bend to our laws, but the difficulty of their understanding us and of our understanding them has naturally made progress very slow. Our tendency is to expect too much and we strive to do in a day what centuries of patience and forbearance alone can accomplish.

The task is a stupendous one and cannot be accomplished in one short generation. "There are certain evolutionary channels through which society must

pass in its onward march from barbarism to civilization. One of these stages has always been some form of despotism, such as feudalism, servitude or despotic paternal government, and we have every reason to believe that it is not within the bounds of possibility for humanity to leap over this transition epoch and pass at once from pure savagery to free civilization. If we apply our own system of government to these wild peoples we demoralize, we extirpate, and we never really civilize. We cannot compress the work of ten centuries into one, and whatever system we eventually adopt, one founded on nature as a guide is more likely to succeed than by suddenly thrusting upon these people a form of government adapted to a race that has reached a higher plane of civilization.

"If we are satisfied that we are right in assuming the government over these savage races and occupying their country, and if we further consider it our duty to do what we can to improve our rude subjects and raise them up toward our own level, we must not be afraid of the cry 'despotism', but must use the authority we possess to induce them to work, which they may not altogether like, but which we know to be an indispensable step toward their moral and physical advancement.

"We Americans do not like despotism. We hate the name of the thing, and we would rather see people ignorant, lazy and vicious than use any but moral suasion to make them wise, industrious and good; and we are probably right when dealing with our own race or a people of similar ideas and equal capacities with ourselves. Example and precept, the force of public opinion, and the slow but discreet spread of education will do everything in time without engendering any of those bitter feelings or producing any of that servility, hypocrisy and dependence which are the sure result of a wholly despotic government. What would we think of a man who should advocate principles of perfect freedom in a family or school? We should say that he was applying a good general principle to a case in which the conditions rendered it inapplicable—a case in which the governed are in an admitted state of mental inferiority to those who govern them and are unable to decide what is best for their permanent welfare. Children must be subject to some degree of authority or guidance and if properly managed they will cheerfully submit to it because they know their own inferiority and believe their elders are acting solely for their good. They learn many things the use of which they cannot comprehend and which they would never learn without some moral and social if not actual physical pressure. Habits of order, of industry, of cleanliness, of respect and obedience are inculcated by similar means. Children would never grow up into well-behaved and well-educated men if the same absolute freedom of action that is allowed to men were allowed to them. Under the best aspect of education, children are subjected to a mild despotism for the good of themselves and of society and their confidence in the wisdom and goodness of those who ordain and apply this despotism counteracts the bad passions and degrading feelings which under less favorable conditions are its general results. Now this is not merely an analogy; there is in every respect an identity of relation

between master and pupil or parent and child on the one hand and an uncivilized race and its civilized rulers on the other. We know (or we believe) that the education and industry and the common usages of civilized men are superior to those of savage life, and as he becomes acquainted with them the savage himself admits this. He admits the superior acquirements of the civilized man and it is with pride that he will adopt such usages as do not interfere too much with his sloth, his passion or his prejudice. But as the wilful child or the idle schoolboy who was never taught obedience and never made to do anything which of his own free will he was not inclined to do, will in most cases obtain neither education nor manners; so it is much more unlikely that the savage with all the confirmed habits of manhood and the traditional prejudices of his race, should ever do more than copy a few of the least beneficial customs of civilization, without some stronger stimulus than precept, very perfectly backed up by example."

As previously pointed out, the process of development must be of necessity a gradual one, and as with our own evolutionary changes, the form of government must of necessity change to adapt itself to the successive stages of intellectual and commercial development of the people.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

With the exception of the municipalities of Zamboanga and Dapitan, the Moro Province is quite free from political disturbances.

The establishment of the Philippine Legislature has awakened a desire on the part of our small Filipino population for representation in that body. With this end in view petitions have been originated by certain political agitators, coming principally from the northern provinces,—to cut off the District of Zamboanga from the Moro Province and make it a part of the northern group, with representation in the Assembly.

The Zamboanga District of the Moro Province, according to the estimate compiled this year by the District Governor, has a total population of 114,684. Of this number 40,339 are Filipinos. The remaining 74,345 are Moros and Pagans. Under these conditions it is not deemed expedient to consider their petitions nor is it believed that any hope should be entertained by the Filipinos of the Moro Province of self-government for many years to come. The Filipinos have come to the Moro Province from the north and are comparatively recent arrivals.

After the Filipino of the northern provinces fully establishes his ability for self-government, it will be many centuries before he will be able to control another people, as widely separated from him as the Moro and entertaining towards him such strong racial and religious prejudices.

The Moro Province is essentially Moro, ninety per cent. of the total population being Moro or non-Christian, and any Filipino coming within its borders or residing therein should recognize that he must abide by the laws of the Province and rest content to live within its territorial jurisdiction rather by sufferance than by right of heritage.

HEALTH.

On December 8, 1908, a new board of health law was enacted for the Province. This new law has stood the test of two cholera epidemics and its numerous provisions have been found to be satisfactory. Our act has been rejected by the Commission and it is proposed to substitute a new act therefor, placing the control of the health of the Province under the Director of Health of the Philippine Islands. While recognizing the value of a uniform health law for the Islands, it is not believed that it would be either expedient or economic to make the suggested change so long as the status of the Government of the Moro Province remains as it is.

General Health. With the exception of cholera in the District of Zamboanga and Davao, there have been no extensive epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of the Province has been good.

Tuberculosis continues to be the curse of the natives here as elsewhere in the Islands. Fully one-third of all deaths among adults is due to this disease.

Cholera. The District of Davao was visited by cholera early in October, 1908, which continued until February, 1909. The town of Davao becoming infected in November, resulting in fifty deaths in the town, with a total of 507 reported deaths in the District. It is estimated that among the hill tribes residing beyond our sphere of influence more than 1,000 natives succumbed to this disease. It made its way into the Davao District from the headwaters of the Agusan River.

Late in April, 1909, cholera again appeared in Dapitan, the northwest corner of Mindanao, carrying off 336 of the inhabitants,—238 in Dipolog, 85 in Dapitan, and 13 in Lubungan. It is believed that it was brought into the Province from Bohol and the Islands immediately north of Dapitan.

In May of this year a party of Zamboanga Moros sailed in native boats from the vicinity of Dapitan en route for Zamboanga. Two members of the party died *en voyage*. Rather than endanger their native town, these Moros, upon arrival in the vicinity of Zamboanga on May 14th, landed at an isolated point on Santa Cruz Island, opposite Zamboanga, and notified the authorities of their plight. The island was immediately placed under quarantine guard, both by land and sea. Two others of this party developed cholera, one of whom died. The good judgment of these Moros in voluntarily isolating themselves shows the results of cholera circulars and instructions given them. They cannot be too highly commended for their action.

The cholera situation at Dapitan and other small towns along the northwest coast was carefully watched during May and June to prevent its entrance in Zamboanga. Through the efforts of the military, constabulary and municipal police, a quarantine coast guard was established covering a distance of about 25 miles and all native boats coming from infected districts were sent to a detention camp for five days. Notwithstanding these precautions certain Moros, presumably from the infected districts to the north, managed to land at Caua-Caua—a Moro settlement adjacent to the town of Zamboanga, where

they were harbored in the house of Moro Iman Nauck. On June 23rd cholera appeared in this settlement resulting in seven cases and three deaths.

On June 25th cholera was reported at Cabaluay, about 13 miles east of Zamboanga. There were 20 cases and 17 deaths before it was stamped out of this village. The source of infection was from a Moro vinta from Sindangan which was unable to land at Zamboanga owing to the presence of the coast quarantine.

On July 15th the barrio of Tetuan, Zamboanga, became infected, presumably from Cabaluay. At time of writing, August 19th, there have been 70 cases with 50 deaths. Cholera still exists in the barrios about Zamboanga, but the Provincial Board of Health has managed to hold it in check. Three companies of scout soldiers have been brought here to serve as a quarantine guard and by careful and untiring supervision they have managed up-to-date to keep the streams from pollution. The few cases, confined to a small group of houses in two centers of Tetuan, have probably arisen from contact infection.

Lepers. Here and there throughout the Province there are lepers. In the municipality of Zamboanga there are known to be about thirty of these unfortunates. Cotabato has four and some few have been reported from the Lanao District.

Arrangements should be made in the near future to segregate these afflicted people and if possible send them to the leper colony of Cullion.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The detailed statement of the amounts expended on public works will be found in the statistical report of the Treasurer under the general heading of "Finances". The total amount expended on public works was ₱139,878.76, or about 20% of the total revenues of the Province.

Zamboanga District. During the year the road from Zamboanga to San Ramon Farm, a distance of 13.8 miles, was completed and is now open to general traffic. The total cost was ₱33,261.81, or a cost of ₱2,410.27 per mile, including bridges and culverts.

The Mercedes road and the Santa Maria road have been extended and the Tumaga road improved and metalled.

The pump-house near the Provincial building has been completed, a sub-district building for the deputy governor was erected at Sengal, Basilan, at a cost of ₱3,847.46, and shops were built at Calarian.

A steel girder bridge of 25 foot span, with reinforced concrete floor system was begun and completed in Zamboanga at a total cost of ₱3,922.95, and sidewalks, curbs and gutters around the custom house were constructed, at a cost of ₱1,287.98.

A pile bridge 450 feet in length was built at Talucksangay for the sum of ₱900.00.

A considerable portion of the Dapitan-Dipolog road nine miles in length has been completed during the year. Up to June 30, ₱5,013.13 had been expended.

Three miles of trails in the vicinity of Sengal, Basilan, have been completed

during the year by Yacans working for their food. The total amount expended in cash for this work was ₱198.50.

A good trail has recently been cut through from Bojelebung to Isabela, a distance of twenty-two miles, by the Scout company stationed at Bojelebung, and without expense.

Sulu District. A new jail was begun and completed at Jolo. It is built of coral blocks with iron work from Manila, and is finished with cement floor and walls plastered inside. The building as it stands cost ₱13,298.39.

The wharves at Jolo and Siasi have been renewed at a cost of ₱5,819.60.

Cotabato District. The Cotabato-Tamontaca road has been graded during the year and a 60 foot bridge completed; total cost, ₱3,350.00. This road is three miles long and is an old Spanish road.

About three miles of the native trail from Parang to Buldung has been completed at a cost of ₱1,451.40.

A school building was erected at Pollok at a cost of ₱935.73.

Davao District. The new metaled road from the town of Davao to the new wharf has been completed at an expenditure this year of ₱6,762.18. At the end of this road a new wharf 900 feet in length was begun and nearly completed during the year, at a total cost of ₱29,946.42. When finished the depth of water at the extremity of the wharf will be 28 feet.

Lanao District. The Hacienda road at Iligan is about two-thirds graded (about two miles) and ready for surfacing,—cost to June 30th, ₱2,755.15,—and about one mile of the Mandalug river road has been graded, at a cost of ₱1,603 55.

Barracks were built for the Constabulary at Anas for ₱898.15.

The total amount expended on public works during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, was more than doubled that of the previous year.

During the coming year it is hoped to greatly improve and repair the dock at Zamboanga, to complete the San Ramon road and other roads now in course of construction, and to erect new district buildings and jails.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR.

Provincial Governor.....	Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, resigned April 5, 1909; Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., appointed April 26, 1909; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, acting in interim.
Provincial Secretary.....	Maj. Wm. B. Ladue, Corps of Engrs., resigned November 26, 1908; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23rd Inf., appointed November 30, 1908.
Special Agent.....	James M. Browne, transferred to Insular service, June 30, 1909.
Provincial Attorney.....	Richard Campbell, relieved, appointed Judge First Instance, August 31, 1908; Wm. M. Connor, Jr., ap- pointed September 14, 1908.

Assistant Provincial.....Wm. M. Connor, Jr., promoted September 13,
 Attorney. 1908; James F. Yeager appointed September 23,
 1908; resigned May 31, 1909; Leo T. Gibbens
 appointed June 1, 1909.

Assistant Provincial.....Loren L. Day appointed December 29, 1908.
 Treasurer.

Warden, Calarian.....Lieut. H. H. Elarth, P. C., resigned October 12,
 Prison. 1908; Lieut. John N. Merrill, P. C., appointed
 October 13, 1908.

DISTRICT OF COTABATO.

District Governor.....Maj. A. B. Foster, P. S., resigned May 10, 1909;
 Maj. S. D. Rockenbach, P. S., appointed May
 11, 1909; resigned June 30, 1909.

District Secretary.....Capt. Charles E. Heartt, P. C., resigned January
 15, 1909; Capt. H. Gilsheuser, P. C., appointed
 January 16, 1909.

DISTRICT OF DAVAO.

District Treasurer.....Loren L. Day, transferred to be Assistant Provin-
 cial Treasurer, December 20, 1908; H. B. Robin-
 son, appointed December 21, 1908.

DISTRICT OF LANAŌ.

District Governor.....Allen Gard resigned November 30, 1908; Acting
 Governor Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 18th Inf., appoint-
 ed Governor June 30, 1909.

District Secretary.....Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 18th Inf., promoted to be Gov-
 ernor, June 30, 1909.

District Treasurer.....Fred S. Lovenskiold on leave July 31, 1908; H. B.
 Robinson appointed Acting Treasurer August 1,
 1908; transferred November 30, 1908; J. P. Fitz-
 gerald appointed Acting Treasurer, December
 31, 1908.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

District Secretary.....Lieut. W. S. Mapes, 25th Inf., appointed March 31,
 1909; relieved May 31, 1909.

Very respectfully,

R. W. HOYT,
Colonel, 25th Infantry,
Governor, Moro Province.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.